

THE ANGEL OF PEACE

the blood of Christ crucified : ^{cf} And I tell you that then you will have your name, and I shall find my son again."¹

In the meanwhile, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Piero Gambacorti, at the beginning of March, to mediate between the Florentines and the Pope, the war had continued. In April, Hawkwood, with his whole company of English, passed over to the side of the league ; but this was counterbalanced by the defection of Rodolfo Varano, a few months later, who, when the Florentines refused to let him keep Fabriano for himself, threw up his command and entered the service of the Church. After some wavering, the Bolognese finally submitted to the Pope in May.² Francesco di Vico similarly left the league, and made peace on his own account with the Church. Foiled in an attempt to recover Talamone by force of arms, the Sienese avenged themselves by wasting the territory of the Count of Nok, upon which the Cardinal of Geneva sent a portion of his Bretons to attack Grosseto and ravage the Sienese Maremma. These dreaded mercenaries had shown themselves of little use in the open field, and, at the end of September, they were routed by Hawkwood, whom the Florentines had despatched to the aid of their allies.

Trincio de' Trinci, Lord of Foligno and Gonfaloniere of the Church, the son-in-law of the Marquis of Ferrara (whose daughter, Jacoma d'Este, he had married), was vigorously carrying on hostilities in Umbria against the adherents of the league, and kept harrying the Perugians with the ecclesiastical forces. Trincio and his brother Corrado were ferocious despots *£ of the usual mediaeval type, but Catherine felt a special, -"-; solicitude for them as the brothers of her beloved Madonna:' -*

¹ Letter 58 .(86)> but none of the printed editions (save the Bolognese of 1492) has the true opening of the letter, which connects it with what Simpfle , had written : *Carissimo JigRuok senza name in Cristo dolce Gesk*: as in the MS, 102 of the Biblioteca Nazionale V. E. of Rome. "

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² Cf. Catherine's rather vague letter, 268 (200), to the Anziani and Consuls and Gonfalonieri of Bologna, which seems to have been written¹¹ in this "year. ""V The Bolognese, while acknowledging the papal sovereignty/ retained -their republican liberties.

